THE Bombay Gazette, AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

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FOR HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON, OR LONDON.

THE fine A 1 Clipper-built Ship CADUCEUS, A. HOLROYD, Commander, 1,006 Tons Register, to sail about the 30th instant; has first-class accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. Passengers for Southampton or London will be forwarded by Steamer from Havre free of expense if desired.

For further particulars apply to Captain HOLTON on board, or to W. NICOL & Co., Agents of the *Caduceus*

FOR MALABAR COAST AND BACK.

THE Calcutta and Burmah S. N. Company, (Limited,) will despatch the S. S. CORINGA, on the 15th November, to Beypore, calling at the intermediate Ports, and returning immediately. They will continue to despatch steamers on or about 15th and 25th of each month until further notice.

Agents at VINGORLA.—Wamun & Appajee Seergamkeer.
„ GOA.—Mr. Gomes.
„ SEDASHEWGUR.—Ardaseer Furdoonjee.
„ MANGALORE.—R. Dawson & Co.
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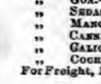
STEAM TO KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.



THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company "Limited," will despatch the S. S. TILLY, to Kurrachee, with Mails and Passengers, 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

For Freight, Passage, &c., apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents C. & B. S. N. Co. "Limited.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer JOHNSTONE CASTLE, 197 Tons Register, Captain MAIN, will be despatched to Surat, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th inst., at 6 P.M.

For first class passage, apply to Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co., 1, Rampart Row, below Messrs. Leckie & Co.

For deck passage and freight, apply to the Manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

N. B.—This steamer has very superior accommodation for first-class Passengers.

Bombay, 3rd November 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, R. TAUNTON, Commander, will start for the above Port, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 4th November, at 1 P.M. positively.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 3rd Nov. 1862.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Empress of India*, Captain THOMSON, from London, are requested to send off Boats for the same as it comes to hand, failing which the Goods will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents for the Ship *Empress of India*.

Bombay, 28th Oct., 1862.

NOTICE—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Norway*, Captain MAZON, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats for the same as it comes to hand, failing which the Goods will be landed by Captain Major at their expense and risk, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

FORBES & Co. Agent for Ship *Norway*.

Bombay, 29th Oct. 1862.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per ship *Sea Horse*, R. F. N. BAKER, Master, from Liverpool are hereby requested to send off boats for their respective goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned.

The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have once left the ships side.

All landing orders accompanied by Bills of Lading must be sent to us for counter-signature.

J. P. CORNFORTH & Co. Agents for Captain Banks.

27th Oct. 1862.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, of Earthenware, marked 153 P. per *Admiral Lyons*, from Liverpool, are hereby informed that the same have been landed at the Custom House, where they now lie at the risk and Expense of the concerned.

JOHN TANNER & Co. Agents for the Ship *Admiral Lyons*.

Bombay, 31st Oct. 1862.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Caledonian*, Captain MCMILLON, from Glasgow, are request. ed to send off boats for their Cargo as it comes to hand, otherwise it will be landed at the risk and expense o. the concerned.

Captain McMILLON will not be responsible for the condition an d contents of any packages after they have left the ships deck.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th October 1862.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR COKE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Directors are prepared t. receive Tenders for the supply of (5,000) Five Thousan. d Tons of Coke suitable for Locomotive purposes, to be delivered at the Company's Depôt, Byculla, at the rate of not less than (500) Five Hundred Tons per mon th, commencing from the 1st June 1863.

Forms of Tender (on which only Tenders will be received) may be obtained on application at this Office, on and after the 23rd October instant.

Tenders, sealed up and marked outside "Tender for Coke" must be lodged at this office, by 12 o'clock at noon, on Wednesday the 5th January 1863.

The Directors do not u ndertake to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order, W. H. HOARE, Secretary.

Secretary's Office, Byculla, 20th October 1862.

Wanted.

LODGINGS.—WANTED by a London Gentleman to board with a respectable English or Portuguese family in Colaba, references given, terms *moderate*. —Address "C. D." *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ALBERT MEDICAL AND FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Active Agents Wanted at Ajmere, Aurungabad, Baroda, Broach, Dharwar, Ellichpore, Gwalior, Hydrabad (Scinde), Indore, Jaulna, Jhelum, Jubbulpore, Julunder, Mhow, Nagpore, Saugor, Surat, Cochin, Ahmedabad, and Goa.

Printed Forms of Application for Agency and Particulars as to Commission, &c., may be obtained from the Secretary.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents. C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.

Bombay, October 28th 1862.

Notices.

LOST OR STOLEN.—Five Shares in the Maneckjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Company, Nos. 159, 160, 195, 655, and 656, standing in the name of Hormusjee Ookurjee Dubash, with an account book. Any person who will bring them to the undersigned at this office will be handsomely rewarded.

HORMUSJEE OOKURJEE Dubash.

NOTICE.—PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of the late Mr. ANDREW BRUCE BOSWELL having been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to Mr. ALEXANDER LESTER and Mr. EUGENE LEGGETT: all persons having any claims upon the Estate are hereby required to make known the same, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are required to pay the amounts of their respective liabilities to the said Mr. ALEXANDER LESTER, at his residence, in Nesbitt Lane, Fort, Bombay.

ADVERTISEMENT.—It having been determined to dissolve the Indian Navy Club on the 30th November 1862, all persons having claims against that Institution, are requested to submit the same for adjustment to within twenty days from the date hereof.

All persons indebted to the Club will be good enough to liquidate the amount of their Bills as speedily as possible.

N. B. WORSLEY, Secretary. Indian Navy Club, 1st Novembsr 1862.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 4 o'clock P.M. of the 7th November next for the erection of Buildings on the Carnac Bunder for Patent Cotton Packing Presses.

The Managers do not bind themselves to accept any, or the lowest tender.

Plans, &c. may be obtained on application at the office of the Managers.

MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS, Managers, Akbar Cotton Press Company.

Bombay, 30th October 1862.

Houses, &c. to Let.

TO LET.—AN OFFICE in Apollo Street. Apply to SORABJEE DHUNJEEBHOY SETNA, Esq., Forbes Street.

TO LET.—THE SPACIOUS AND AIRY APARTMENTS lately occupied by the "Baroda and Central India Railway Office," No. 7, Hornby Row. Apply below, at the premises.

TO LET.—ONE HOUSE in Love Lane, and a large and Commodious BUNGALOW in the Mount Road, Mazagon. Apply to SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.—A fine, Spacious, and Airy HOUSE, in the Fort, with Two stories suitable for a Merchant or any other office, with one Godown to hold two Thousand Packages, and other 3 Godowns, each Godown will hold 400 Packages, and 1 Godown will hold 250 Packages. If any body requires them, they can have them separately, and a large open space.—Apply to LIMJEE MANECKJEE, at Messrs. LECKIE & Co.

TO LET.—FROM THE 15TH DECEMBER NEXT. —A capacious and airy GODOWN, (suitable for an Office,) situate in Medow Street.

Apply to TREACHER & Co., Fort.

Bombay, 18th October 1862.

TO LET.—From the 1st DECEMBER, 1862, the large commodious and airy BUNGALOW called "Bell Grove," situated in Love Lane, Mazagon, lately occupied by MR. WILLIAM CRAWFORD, Senior Magistrate of Police. Apply to DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE PARUKH, Girgaum, Back Road, No. 2.

TO LET.—FROM THE 1ST DECEMBER 1862.—A very large and Commodious three storied HOUSE, at present occupied as the "British Hotel," situated within the Fort, in which there is a strong stone built safe for Treasure, and well adapted for a Bank or Mercantile Office. For particulars, apply to Messrs. EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE'S SONS, Apollo Street, Fort.

COPPER PLATE PRESS FOR SALE.—A NEW IRON COPPER PLATE PRESS, with Heater, Jigger, Fronting, Blanketing, Ink, Frankfort Black, Strong and Middle Burnt Oil, Whitening, Dabber, Leather, and Canvas, &c. For price, apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

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GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

[From 27th October 1862, and until further notice.]

TIME TABLE,

SHOWING THE TIME ABOUT WHICH THE TRAINS MAY BE EXPECTED TO ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE SEVERAL STATIONS.

NOTICE.—Bombay time is kept at all Stations on the Railway. The Doors of the Booking Offices will be closed five minutes earlier than the times mentioned in the following Tables, after which no person can be admitted. To insure personal Luggage being booked to be forwarded by Passenger Trains, it must be delivered at the Stations at least fifteen minutes earlier than the times mentioned.

DOWN TRAINS.

Distance	Miles.	STATIONS.	Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
			A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.		P.M.
		BOMBAY ..... Dep.	9 0	9 0	7 45	8 0	2 30	5 25	5 35	8 45	10 0	...	2 30
2¼		Byculla ..... „	9 22	9 20	8 0	8 22	2 45	5 37	5 53	9 0	10 22	...	2 45
5½		Dadur ..... „			8 13	8 35		5 45	...	9 13		...	2 56
8		MAHIM ..... Arr.	...	...	8 22	...	...	6 0	...	9 22	...	...	3 10
9½		COORLA ..... Dep.	9 45	9 38	...	8 50	...	...	6 20	...	10 45	...	...
16½		Bhandeep ..... „	...	...	...	9 15	...	...	6 50	...	11 12	...	...
20¼		Tannah ..... „	10 27	10 10	...	9 33	3 31	...	7 29	...	11 30	...	...
33¼		CALLIAN ..... Arr.	11 5	10 43	...	10 10	4 5	...	8 15	...	12 5	...	...
		CALLIAN ..... Dep.	...	10 55	...	10 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40		Titwalla ..... „	...	11 20	...	10 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49½		Wassind ..... „	...	11 50	...	11 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58½		Shapoor ..... „	...	12 3	...	11 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66½		Khurdee ..... „	...	12 45	...	12 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75		KURSARAH ..... Arr.	...	1 20	...	12 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

THULL GHAUT 11¼ MILES.

		KOOTPOORA ... Dep	...	6 30	...	P.M. 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
90¾		Nandore ..... „	...	7 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
106½		Deolalee for Nassick ... „	...	8 10	...	7 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
128		Niphar ..... „	...	9 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
136½		Lassulgaum ..... „	...	9 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
152		Munnar ..... „	...	10 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
167½		Nandgaum ..... „	...	11 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
183¾		Chalisgaum ..... „	...	12 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
205¾		Kujgaum ..... „	...	2 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
221½		Pachora ..... „	...	3 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
237¾		Mussawud ..... „	...	4 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
250½		JULGAUM ..... Arr.	...	5 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		CALLIAN ..... Dep.	A.M. 11	P.M. 12 10	50	...	4 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
41¾		Budlapoor ..... „	11	40 11	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53¼		Narel ..... „	12	25 12	0	...	5 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
66½		Tillowlee ..... „	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71		CAMPOOLEE ... Arr.	1	15 12	45	...	5 50	...	...	...	...	...	...

BHORE GHAUT 6 MILES.

Miles.	STATIONS.	Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
		P.M.	A.M.							
	KHANDALLA ... Dep.	4 15	4 0	...	...	8 20	...	...	...	...
73¼	Lanowlee ..... „	4 35	4 20	...	...	8 40	...	...	...	...
83	Kirkulla ..... „	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
91¾	Tulligaum ..... „	5 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
109	Kirkee ..... „	6 25	6 15	...	...	10 10	...	...	...	...
112¾	POONA ..... Arr.	6 40	6 25	...	...	10 20	...	...	...	...
	POONA ..... Dep.	...	7 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130½	Ooroolee ..... „	...	8 27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
146½	Kheirgaum ..... „	...	9 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
132¾	Patus ..... „	...	9 42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
177	Deoksal ..... „	...	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
188½	Poomulwaree ..... „	...	11 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
206¾	Jehwoor ..... „	...	12 38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
216¼	Keim ..... „	...	1 16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
227¾	Barsee Road ... „	...	1 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
237¾	Marheh ..... „	...	2 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
255½	Mohol ..... „	...	3 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
276¾	SHOLAPORE ... Arr.	...	4 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

UP TRAINS.

Distance	Miles.	STATIONS.	Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
			Noon.								
		SHOLAPORE ..... Dep.	12 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20½		Mohol ..... „	1 28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39		Marheh ..... „	2 26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48¼		Barsee Road .... „	3 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60		Keim ..... „	3 36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70		Jehwoor ..... „	4 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
87½		Poomulwaree ..... „	5 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99½		Decksal ..... „	5 49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
123½		Patus ..... „	7 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130		Kheirgaum ..... „	7 27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
146		Ooroolee ..... „	8 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
163½		POONA ..... Arr.	9 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		POONA ..... Dep.	P.M. 9 50	A.M. 9 0	2 30	...	...	...	...	...	...
167½		Kirkee ..... „	10 5	9 20	2 50	...	...	...	...	...	...
184½		Tulligaum ..... „	...	10 20	3 40	...	...	...	...	...	...
194½		Kirkulla ..... „	...	10 55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
202¾		Lanowlee ..... „	11 53	11 25	4 40	...	...	...	...	...	...
205½		KHANDALLA ..... Arr.	12 8	11 38	4 55	...	...	...	...	...	...

BHORE GHAUT 6 MILES.

STATIONS.	Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.						
CAMPOOLEE ..... Dep.	3 15	2 0	7 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
209½ Tillowlee ..... „	...	2 18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
223¾ Narel ..... „	4 10	3 5	7 54	...	...	...	...	...	...
234½ Budlapoor ..... „	4 45	3 43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
243 CALLIAN ..... Arr.	5 13	4 7	8 45	...	...	...	...	...	...
				A.M.	A.M.				
JULGAUM ..... Dep.	...	...	11	11 45	...	...	...	...	...
13 Mussawud ..... „	...	...	...	12 35	...	...	...	...	...
29¼ Pachora ..... „	...	...	...	1 35	...	...	...	...	...
45¾ Kujgaum ..... „	...	...	...	2 40	...	...	...	...	...
57½ Chalisgaum ..... „	...	...	...	3 35	...	...	...	...	...
77½ Nandgaum ..... „	...	...	...	5 25	...	...	...	...	...
98¾ Munnar ..... „	...	...	...	6 20	...	...	...	...	...
114 Lassulgaum ..... „	...	...	...	7 30	...	...	...	...	...
124½ Niphar ..... „	...	...	...	8 20	...	...	...	...	...
Deolalee for Nassick „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
144½ sick ..... „	...	...	...	10 0	8 5	...	...	...	...
160½ Nandore ..... „	...	...	...	10 55	8 55	...	...	...	...
175¾ KOOTPOORA ..... Arr.	...	...	...	11 55	9 0	...	...	...	...

THULL GHAUT 11¼ MILES.

		KUSSARAH ..... Dep.	...	...	...	...	A.M. 4 12	P.M. 2 0	...	...	...	...	...
184		Khurdee ..... „	...	...	...	...	4 45	2 30	...	...	...	...	...
197½		Shapoor ..... „	...	...	...	...	5 35	3 15	...	...	...	...	...
201½		Wassind ..... „	...	...	...	...	5 55	3 30	...	...	...	...	...
219¾		Titwalla ..... „	...	...	...	...	6 30	4 5	...	...	...	...	...
217½		CALLIAN ..... Arr.	...	...	...	...	6 55	4 25	...	...	...	...	...
7		CALLIAN ..... Dep.	A. M. 8 50	P. M. 7	P. M. 8 30	A. M. ...	P. M. ...	A. M. ...	P. M. ...	A. M. ...	P. M. 5 20	A. M. ...	P. M. ...
255½		Tannah ..... „	6 2	4 50	9 25	7 55	5 13	...	...	...	6 0	...	...
259½		Bhandeep ..... „	...	...	...	8 15	5 30	...	...	...	6 15	...	...
267		Coorla ..... „	6 30	5 28	9 55	8 45	5 53	...	...	...	6 40	...	...
		Mahim ..... „	...	...	...	...	9 15	7 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	...
270½		Dadur ..... „	...	...	...	6 7	9 25	7 9	10 10	...	...	8 12	...
274		Byculla ..... „	6 52	5 50	10 18	9 15	6 23	9 38	7 21	10 23	7 7	8 27	...
276½		BOMBAY ..... Arr.	7 4	6 5	10 30	9 27	6 35	9 50	7 33	10 35	7 20	8 40	...

NOTE.—The 2-30 P.M. Train from Bombay will stop at Dadur on Saturdays only.

GHAUT CONVEYANCE IN ADDITION TO RAILWAY FARES.

BHORE GHAUT..... { Palkies..... Rs. 4 0 0 each. Charries ..... „ 1 4 0 per cent.

THULL GHAUT.....Dhoolees.....Rs. 10 each.

N.B—By the 2-30 P.M. Train from Bombay Passengers will be booked to be conveyed over the Bhore Ghaut in Palkies and Dhoolies only. Fares—Palkies, Rs. 4 each; Dhoolies, Rs. 2-4 each. All Passengers requiring the Company's conveyance over the Bhore Ghaut should obtain Ghaut Tickets at the Stations where they take their Railway Tickets.

NOTICE.—The Company will provide Dhoolies only for the conveyance of Passengers over the Thull Ghaut. Tickets at Rs. 10 each to be obtained at any of the Railway Stations. The Tickets to be purchased 48 hours before travelling to enable the Company to provide the Carriage required.

Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay Terminus, 16th October 1862.

W. COOPER, Traffic Manager.

Business Announcements.

T. WILLIAMSON, GENTLEMEN'S HAIR CUTTER.

Hair Cut at the Shop ..... Rs. 1
Do. do. at their own Houses ..... „ 2

A supply of the undermentioned Toilet Requisites and Medical Specifics on hand:—

Williamson's Vegetable Hair Oil, for the Growth and Preservation of the Hair. Price Rs. 5 per 4 oz. phials.
Do. Anti-Scurf Hair Lotion. Price Rs. 3 per quart.
Williamson's Asthmatic Powders, Rs. 3 per 1 dozen packets.
Do. Vegetable Dysentery Pills, Rs. 2-8 per dozen.
No. 6, Bake House Lane, Fort.

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE.—The undersigned have the pleasure to announce the safe arrival, in excellent condition, of several consignments of PIANOFORTES per ships *Talbot* and *Glorianna*. These instruments are universally admired both for their great superiority of tone and handsome exterior. They are manufactured by *Schroder*," of Hamburg, (strongly secured for India) with the extreme compass of 7 Octaves, have all the most recent improvements and are confidently recommended to the notice of the Public.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT, Wholesale General Dealers.

No. 1, Church Gate Street.

F. BORSINI respectfully informs Officers of the Army and Navy, Merchants, Bankers, and Inhabitants, that he has this day commenced business of HORIZONTAL DUPLEX AND LEVER WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MAKER.

Every description of Watch and Musical Box repaired expeditiously, and accurately.

Charges moderate.—TERMS CASH.

4, Medow Street, (upstairs). Bombay, 22nd Sept. 1862.

ROSSELET & Co.—Watchmakers and Jewellers, have always on hand an assortment of fine Jewellery, Clocks, Watches, Eye and Opera Glasses, Musical Boxes, &c.

All orders for repairing articles carefully and promptly attended to.

Rosselet & Co. would be grateful for a continuance of the extensive patronage and public favor they have hitherto received, and will do all in their power to merit it.

GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTES, from Messrs. COLLARD AND COLLARD, SOLID GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTES of best Mahagony, compass 6½ octaves. Patent repeater action and new registered Key Board, Raised Top, Metallic Pin Block, Double Bars, bottled and screwed for India.

These Instruments are constructed on the new principle of TRANSVERSE BASS STRINGS, which equalize the Tone throughout. Also with the newly invented DOUBLE DAMPER, and brass plate to Key Block. Apply to

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

TO MESSRS AND OUTSTATIONS.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, their supplies being personally selected by Mr. Treacher in England, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent. discount for prompt payment.

Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay—The Fort and Byculla, October 16th 1862.

FISHING TACKLE.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have to hand an extensive supply of the best made Trolling Rods, Lines, Gut, Hooks, Artificial Flies, Nets, and every other Angler's requisite.

The Medical Hall, Byculla, and the Fort, Bombay 21st June 1862.

PRESERVED PROVISIONS.—FROM D. HOGARTH & Co., of Aberdeen and London, per Ship *Talbot*. There comprise Roast Beef, Corned Beef, Rump Steaks, Boiled Beef, Roast Veal, Veal and Vegetables, Roast Mutton, Haunch Mutton, Irish Stew, Boiled Mutton, Scotch Haggis, Seasoned Beef, Mixed Collops, A lamode Beef, Ox Cheek and Vegetables, Beef and Vegetables, Stewed Veal, Minced Veal, Veal Cutlets, Calf's Heads, Seasoned Mutton, Hashed Mutton, Mutton and Vegetables, Lamb and Peas, Veal and Peas, Curried Veal.

SOUPS.—Mock Turtle, Giblet, Hare, Mulligatawney, Vegetable, Green Peas, Cressi, Vermicelli, Venison, Oyster, Veal, Ox Cheek, Chicken, Kidney, Julienne, Gravy Soup, Mutton Broth, Grouse, Partridge, Fine Bouili, and Essence

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Monday, 3rd November 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1¼d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1⅛d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Madras	30 days' sight	98½
China	30 Do. do.	219 to 220 per $100

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	85 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	99 ditto.
Oriental Bank	250	2½ do.	8 Disct.
Commercial Bank	500	2 do.	8 pcem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	20	2½ do.	2 pr. ct. disct.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India Lon don and China	250	5 do.	42 pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	106 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	72 pr. ct. pm.
PRESS COS.			
Agoic Press Co	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 22,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co	2,7 0	300 do.	Rs. 6,250 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs.250 dis. nom.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co	6,000	225 per share	Rs.4,300 p.sh.pm
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	216-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £20 shares	139.14.0	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
Mazeckji Pittyspinnings Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share	Rs.75 to 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 325 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinnings Weaving Co.	4,500	.....	Ditto.
Jubur Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Ditto.
Coorla Spinning Co ..	5,000	.....	
Bombay & N. Co.	500	32 per share	Rs. 100 per sh.
Cawasjee Lund Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 15,000.
Tweedie Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 300 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	96
" Loan 1835-36	92½
" Loan 1842-43	
" Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan	103½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	111½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-5
Bank of England Notes	" 10-3
Spanish Dollars	" 240
Crowns	" 290
Mexican Dollars	" 225
Quenne Crowns	" 213
Five Franc Pieces	" 205
Bar Silver	" 106½ to 106⅝
Gold Leaf	" 16-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d.
" (Seed)	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£2 15s. 0d. to £3 0s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£2 0s. 0d.
To China	No enquires.
To Clyde	
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.

(PRICES CURRENT (31st OCTOBER 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba:

	Per candy.
Old Broach, ready	Rs. 385 to 390
Old Surat	" 390 to 395
Old Dholleras, and Bhownuggar	" 410 to 415
Old Comservatives	" 375 to 380
Old Comptas	" 360 to 365
Old Dharwar Sawjinned	" 575 to 580
Old Barsee, and Nuggur	" 365 to 370
Old Veneral	" 355 to 360
Khandeish	" 350 to 352
Old Peerakhee	" 360 to 365
Old Acola	" 360 to 365
Old Mangalore	" 360 to 365

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,505 to 1,510.

SEEDS—Linseed, Cocanada...at Rs. 7 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat " 8-2 to 8-4 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White) " 39 to 30
" " 40 to 41 nominal.
Niger (Nominal) " 29 to 30

BANKS.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 2s. 0⅝d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0½d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 2s. 0⅜d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 2s. 0d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11⅞d. do.

Drafts at 9 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sales, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business.....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays.....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 30th Oct. 1862. Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	at 2s. 0¼d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	at 2s. 0⅜d.	do.
" 3 do.	at 2s. 0½d.	do.
" 2 do.	at 2s. 0⅝d.	do.
" 1 do.	at 2s. 0¾d.	do.
" on demand		
On Scotland do.	at 2s. 0¾d.	do.
On Ireland do.		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	at 1s. 11⅛d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11⅛d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—
Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over the 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order*," and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the night at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realised, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—
If to be remitted through the Corporation .....Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On re-taking Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st November 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 36, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 2s. 0⅜d.	do.
3 Do.	at 2s. 0½d.	do.
2 Do.	at 2s. 0⅝d.	do.
1 Do.	at 2s. 0¾d.	do.
Sight	at 1s. 11⅞d.	do.

DEPOSITS.

Interests allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable on sum, at 3 months' notice,	3	per cent.
Do.	6 do.	5 "
Do.	12 do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, 2½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
October 6th, 1861. Agent.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Nov. 1	Harmonides	Moran	Liverpool 23 June.
	Elphinstone (s)	Taunton	Surat 31 Oct.
	Charger	Smith	Liverpool 11 July.
2	Malta (s)	King	Suez 19 Oct.

INTELLIGENCE.—Per Ship *Charger*, from Liverpool.—On the 25th of October, spoke the Ship *Elizabeth Fry*, in Lat. 15 N., Long. 69-45 E. bound to Bombay.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Nov. 1	Feroze (s)	Tronson	Aden and Suez.
2	Maharaj (s)	Kidder	Surat.
	Celestial Empire	Murray	London.
	Royal Victoria	Nacoda	Colombo.
	Lutchmee Pursad	Nacoda	Colombo.
	Tybernia	Coote	Tuticorin.
	John Lawrence	Sinclair	Liverpool.
	Fulooka Sawdeh	Blates	Andaman Islands.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *M. S. Elphinstone*, from Surat.—Mr. and Mrs. McDonald and 114 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per H. M.'s Steamer *Feroze*, to Aden.—H. E. Sir R. W. Mansfield, Commander-in-Chief and suit.

Per Steamer *Maharaj*, to Surat.—Hon'ble A. C. Scott; R. Mellionith, Esq.; Dr. Forbes and 112 natives.

Per Ship *Celestial Empire*, to London.—Mrs. Chapple.

Per Ship *John Lawrence*, to Liverpool.—Revd. J. Woolver.

Per Ship *Fulooka Sawdeh*, to Andaman Islands.—57 convicts and 19 guards.

Commenced Loading.

The Ship *Admiral Lyon*, for Liverpool, began to load on Saturday last.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From Calcutta.

Ship *Norway*.—8,848 bags Sugar, 1,257 bags Rice, 1,341 bales Gunnies, 1 case printed Books, 1 box Snuff, 4 packages Tobacco, 884 bales Jute, 120 bundles Hemp, 1 package Sealing Wax, 1 case Cigars, 25 boxes Camphor, 26 packages Piece Goods, 4 cases Mechanics.

From Moulmain.

Ship *Lone Star*.—379 pieces Thick Timber, 25 casks Clay Oil.

From Glasgow.

Ship *Caledonia*.—646 packages Wine, 414 packages Malt Liquor, 51 cases Sluice, 18 cases Rum, 28 boxes Tobacco, 336 packages Liquor and some packages of Merchandise.

Ship *General Nail*.—75 tons Coals, 138 cases Glassware, 247 boxes Green Coperas, 28 hogsheads Earthenware, 1,109 casks Beer, 80,066 packages Iron, 220 baskets Bottles, 13,610 Deal.

Ship *Empress of India*.—650 cases Tonic, 224 cases Glass, 50 hogsheads Ale, 2 cases printed Books, and some packages of Merchandise.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, 1ST NOVEMBER 1862.

For London.

Wings of the Wind.—109 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., B. H. Cama; 7 cases Cocum Oil, 17½ cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co; 350 bundles Mustard Seed, 175 cwt., Topun Enderjee; 205 packages Cloves, 245½ cwt., Dyall Ruttonsey.

For Liverpool.

Oriental.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt. Sewjee Nensey and Co.; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Pemabhoy Hemabhoy; 52 bales Cotton, 182 cwt., Gella Govindjee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Purshotum Pragjee; 40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., Doolubdass Mowjee; 65 bales Cotton, 227½ cwt., Jaitha Jairaz.

Norwood.—1 half bale Cotton, ¼ cwt., Rustomjee Jamsetjee and Co.

Hahnerman.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Gunnesh Venayeck.

Aaron Browns.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy; 60 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Aspall Mooljee; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Goculdass Cullianjee and Co.

Missouri.—70 bales Cotton, 245 cwt., Hurgovind Pranjeevun; 80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Jewraz Balloo; 80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Dwarkadass Vussonjee and Co.

Glen Monarch.—300 bags Sursee Seed, 525 cwt., Dewjee Mackaney.

Howden.—75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Topun Cursondass; 400 bundles Sursee Seed, 200 cwt., Dewjee Mackaney.

Admiral Lyons.—1,000 small bags Linseed, 500 cwt., Rahi Brothers.

O. S. Holt.—30 bales Cotton, 105 cwt., Cursondass Vulubdass; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Pemabhoy Hemabhoy.

Inkerman.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Poonsey Veljee.

For Havre.

Caduceus.—1 case Sundries Boxes, P. Mialie and Co.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Bombay Castle*.—24 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs. each, 1 box Sundries, Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy and Co.; 26 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dhurumsy Poonjabhoy; 25 chests M. Opum, 140 lbs. each, Hajeebhoy Dawood; 14 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Surdarmull Anookram.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Bombay Castle*.—15 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs. each, Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy and Co.

For Singapore.

Steamer *Bombay Castle*.—2 Boxes Sundries, Ameerbhoy Woosmanbhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, 1ST NOVEMBER 1862.

For London.

Wings of the Wind.—109 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., B. H. Cama; 7 cases Cocum Oil, 17½ cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co; 350 bundles Mustard Seed, 175 cwt., Topun Enderjee; 205 packages Cloves, 245½ cwt., Dyall Ruttonsey.

For Liverpool.

Oriental.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt. Sewjee Nensey and Co.; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Pemabhoy Hemabhoy; 52 bales Cotton, 182 cwt., Gella Govindjee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Purshotum Pragjee; 40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., Doolubdass Mowjee; 65 bales Cotton, 227½ cwt., Jaitha Jairaz.

Norwood.—1 half bale Cotton, ¼ cwt., Rustomjee Jamsetjee and Co.

Hahnerman.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Gunnesh Venayeck.

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Missouri.—70 bales Cotton, 245 cwt., Hurgovind Pranjeevun; 80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Jewraz Balloo; 80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Dwarkadass Vussonjee and Co.

Glen Monarch.—300 bags Sursee Seed, 525 cwt., Dewjee Mackaney.

Howden.—75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Topun Cursondass; 400 bundles Sursee Seed, 200 cwt., Dewjee Mackaney.

Admiral Lyons.—1,000 small bags Linseed, 500 cwt., Rahi Brothers.

O. S. Holt.—30 bales Cotton, 105 cwt., Cursondass Vulubdass; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Pemabhoy Hemabhoy.

Inkerman.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Poonsey Veljee.

For Havre.

Caduceus.—1 case Sundries Boxes, P. Mialie and Co.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Bombay Castle*.—24 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs. each, 1 box Sundries, Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy and Co.; 26 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dhurumsy Poonjabhoy; 25 chests M. Opum, 140 lbs. each, Hajeebhoy Dawood; 14 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Surdarmull Anookram.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Bombay Castle*.—15 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs. each, Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy and Co.

For Singapore.

Steamer *Bombay Castle*.—2 Boxes Sundries, Ameerbhoy Woosmanbhoy.

BENGAL.

The telegraph of Oct. 21st announced the arrivals, of the Ship *Pactolus. E. Affair*, from Mauritius, 20th September, Ship *Futtey Moonbarack* from Muscat, 4th September; Barque *Guesseline, Mozian*, from Mauritius, 19th September, Ship *Gondola*.

The Telegraph of Oct. 22nd announced the arrivals of the Ship *Gushawy*, (incorrectly reported Harkaway) George, from Moulmein, 1st Oct., Ship *Amana, Cristain*, from Sunderland 13th June, Ship *Pamplamousses, Comstons*, from Cardiff 16th June, Ships *Saint Lawrence, Gyrn Castle*, and *Ulysses* (particulars not received.)

The Telegraph of Oct. 23rd announced the arrivals of the Ship *Fasal Rohoman*, (Arab), from Muscat, 5th Sept., Barque *Fattel Allum*, from Muscat, 6th Sept.

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.—NOVEMBER 1.

Rawlins, Lieut. A. M., H.M.'s 95th Regt., en route to join, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 1.

Turton, Captain T. T., 5th Infantry Hyderabad, to join, to Ellichpoor.

Trower, Major O., 103rd Fusiliers, on leave, to Poona.

Rawlinson, Captain, 3rd Dragoon Guards, to join, to Ahmednuggur.

Losark, Lieut. C. W., 93rd Highlanders, to remain until departure of the host to Kurrachee, to Poona.

Brown, Lieut. J., 7th Regt. N.I., to join, to Dharwar.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.

Bombay, Saturday, 1st November 1862.

1. Thursday will be the holiday for the ensuing week.
2. The Committee of survey for the ensuing week will be composed as follows:—
One Subaltern 18th Regt. N.I., one Subaltern 33rd Regt., and the Quarter Master 33rd Regt.
The Senior to sit as President.
3. The 18th Regt. N.I., has permission to fire Ball and Blank Ammunition, and the 21st Regt. N.I., only Blank Ammunition during the current month.
4. A Court of enquiry composed as follows, will assemble at the Grand Arsenal, on Monday next, the 3rd instant, at 11 A.M., to investigate certain circumstances which will be laid before it by the Principal Commissary of Ordnance:—
President.—Colonel Collings, 33rd Regiment.
Members.—Captain Jacob, 18th Regiment, and the Adjutant 18th Regiment.

Bombay, Sunday, 2nd November 1862.

The 33rd Regt., the officer for the Castle Guard, to-morrow; also the Adjutant for the day.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Head Quarters Poona, 31st Oct. 1862.

Under instructions from Government His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief proceeds on the 1st proximo, on a tour of Inspection to Aden accompanied by the Quarter Master General of the Army and the Acting Military Secretary. The correspondence of the Army will be carried on according to Rule without interruption.

Captain Jervis Aid-de-Camp, has been instructed to open letters addressed to the Military Secretary and to transfer such as are necessary to the several Departments, including those requiring reference to the Military Secretary to the Hon'ble the Governor in the matter of Government appointments.

Referring to G. G. O. No. — of Major General Green, C.B., is posted to the Scinde Division, vice Major General Smith, C.B., who is transferred to the Poona Division of the Army, vice Hale.

Major General Smith being now engaged in Inspecting the Troops at Jacobabad, will be considered on special duty in Scinde should that duty not having been completed on Major General Green's taking up the Command in Scinde.

The undermentioned Officers rejoined to do duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the 28th October 1862:—

Captain W. Waddington, Staff Corps.
Lieut. J. P. Forbes, 3rd Regt. N.I.

* Under instructions from Government the Artillery Depot of Poona will be kept up as heretofore pending a reply to a reference which has been made to the Supreme Government on the subject.

BENGAL.

Head Quarters, Simla, 18th October 1862.

The following rule regarding repairs to implements for Musketry Instruction, which has been sanctioned by Government in the Military department, is published for information and guidance:

1. At stations where there are no magazines, the Regimental requisition for repairs to Musketry articles should go through the Barrack Master to the Commissariat Officer, who should employ either Regimental workshops or the Executive Engineer, preference being given to the former if the rates are lower. The bill, should the cost be chargeable to the Regiment, is to be sent to the Commissariat Officer, but if chargeable to the State, to the Ordnance department.

2. This refers to such articles only as cannot be repaired under the provisions of G. O. C. C. dated the 22nd May last.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to announce, that Government has decided, that the allowance for marking the Great Coats of Regiments shall henceforth be (1) one anna per Coat, or Rs. (6-4-0) six and four annas per hundred, instead of the sum at present sanctioned.

Head Quarters, Simla, 20th October 1862.

With reference to G. O. C. C. of the 22nd May last, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to announce that the sanction of Government has been accorded to the following arrangements:

1st. The grant of Rupees (4) four per mensem to all European Corps serving in India for the construction and repair of Butts and Targets as per Section XXXI, page 326, Pay and Audit Regulations, is continued pending further orders, and all the money received on the above account is to be added to the fund realized by sale of lead and copper and shown in the Annual Statement of the same furnished with the Annual Musketry Returns. This Statement is in future to include collections made since the last Return was rendered, and not those made during the annual course only; the balance of the last account, if any, being brought into the new account.

2nd. An allowance for a Chokeydar for the protection of Ranges where the latter are kept up by *detachments of Corps*, on the certificate of the Officer Commanding the station that the expense was necessary, and that there were no other means of protecting the Ranges.

3rd. The marking of distances on all Ranges by square stones or brick flags, where stones are not procurable, flush with the ground; the number of yards being cut on their surface.

4th. The renewal by the Public Works Department of the wood work connected with the platforms and markers' and Ricochet Butts which may require renewal, owing to fair wear and tear, leaving all earth work to be provided for out of the fund. In cases where owing to the Ranges being subject to inundations Butts have been destroyed, special reports showing the amount of aid required to complete the earth work are to be forwarded to the Quarter Master General of the Army in duplicate; but every precaution should be taken to protect the lower portions of the Butts from damage.

5th. Regiments are expected to *repair* at the expense of the fund, such articles as Flags, Sand Bags, Judging distance, Ropes, Lance poles, Tripods, as well as lecture room articles, also to replace rivets in targets (the rivets being furnished by the public) all of which can be done at a trifling expense by the Musketry Fatigue party in the Regimental workshops, or by the Armorer, if *immediately* attended to; and *repairs* at the expense of Government should be seldom necessary.

6. The foregoing rules are to guide the Standing Barrack Committee in reporting on articles of Muskatry Instruction. It should invariably be recorded by the Committee whether or not these rules appear to be complied with, and whether the articles of which their reports treats appears to have been kept in the state of repair contemplated by the foregoing paragraph.

7th. Rifle ranges and instruction appliances are, at least 3 days before the departure of a Regiments from a station, to be made over to the Barrack department under the rules obtaining in the case of buildings and furniture; and any appeal against charges for damages (which must be preferred before the Regiment marches) must be settled under the provisions of G. O. C. C. 31st May 1860.

8. During the time ranges are in charge of the Barrack Department, repairs will be executed by the Public Works' Department on the requisition of the Barrack Master.

In supercession of all former orders on the subject, the following revised rules for the disposal of condemned hospital clothing and necessaries are, with the sanction of Government, published:

1. All condemned hospital clothing and necessaries are to be presented by Medical Officers in a clean washed state to Committees of survey, whose duty it will be to have the articles found unserviceable counted over in their presence, and the number and description entered under the proper heads in the survey reports, as also to see that pieces of clothing, bedding, &c., are not substituted for complete articles.

2. Flannel wadded and woollen articles are to be reduced to rags in the machine which will be provided for this purpose by the Commissariat Department, and then burnt in the presence of the Survey Committee.

3. All useful articles are to be made over to the Commissariat Department, by whom they will be broken up and sold, and the proceeds credited to Government.

4. Linen and cotton articles having been thoroughly cleansed and purified as directed in Clause 1, are to be made over to Regiments for the purpose of cleaning their rifles.

5. A copy of the survey Reports is to be forwarded to the Commissary General and another to the Principal Inspector General Medical Department.

Head Quarters, Simla, 23rd October 1862.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Benares, on Wednesday the 1st of October 1862, Lieutenant John Balsir Chatterton, of the late 41st Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, was arraigned, and charged as follows:—

Charge.—With conduct unbecoming the character of an Officer, and to the prejudice of good order and Military discipline, in having at Benares, by excessive indulgence in intoxicating liquors, rendered himself unfit for duty, from the 18th of August 1862, until the 20th day of the same month, or thereabout.

Finding.—The Court finds the prisoner, Lieut. John Balsir Chatterton, of the late 41st Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, Guilty of the charge preferred against him.

Sentence.—The Court sentences the prisoner, Lieut. John Balsir Chatterton, of the late 41st Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, to be placed at the bottom of the list of Lieutenants, in the late 41st Regiment Native Infantry.

W. LEMESURIER, Royal Artillery,
Lieut. Colonel and President.

Benares, October 1st 1862.

Approved and Confirmed.
HUGH ROSE, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

Simla, 1st October, 1862.

Lieut. Chatterton's name is to be transposed in the list of Lieutenants of the Cadre of the late 41st Regiment Native Infantry, and in future will stand next below that of Lieutenant A. Vallings.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
E. B. JOHNSON, Lieut. Colonel,
Offg. Adjutant General of the Army.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 21st October 1862.

With reference to the Notification in the Foreign Department, dated the 12th August last, appointing Mr. C. Bernard, Under-Secretary in this Department, to be Judge of the Small Cause Court at Nagpore, but to continue to officiate in his present appointment until relieved by a successor, Mr. J. W. S. Wyllie is appointed Under-Secretary to the Government of India in this Department, but to continue to officiate as Under-Secretary in the Home Department until the return of Mr. A. M. Monteath.

The above arrangement to take effect from the 17th instant.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

UNQUALIFED MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

SIR,—The late attempt to deprive the community of Bombay of its most valued, competent, experienced and energetic medical advisers, calls for some expression of public opinion from the patients of these gentlemen, who would have been as much injured by the prohibition, as the so-called "*unqualified* persons" would have been.

The memorial of the 5 self-constituted authorities to judge of men's capabilities, breathes from beginning to end a feeling of the greatest want of principle, together with the most selfish intentions. Had such *philanthropic* supporters of protection stood forth as the champions of their country when free-trade was first enunciated, how much suffering *might* they have spared the now starving operatives of Lancashire, and they *might* have earned for themselves a notoriety a little less *enviable* than these men have now won. But no, philanthropy reigns paramount with them *only* when *they* have grievances to redress, zealous are they of chartered rights *only* when more qualified men come into the field, and reap the fruits of their qualifications to the hurt of their opposers.

The *unqualified persons* and *Apothecaries* can well afford to forgive them this dastardly attempt, as so splendid an advertisement could never have been fabricated by themselves, and such testimonials as have been elicited are unpurchasable with gold. But the public, who *might* have lost the benefit of their skill, their experience and their patience, can never forget, if they ever forgive the presumption of the Petitioners. The Principal Inspector General Medical Department, gives the following most generous opinion of the skill of one the proscribed. "I should be perfectly content to put myself in his hands if I required medical attendance." How then could they have been unqualified. What a *bitter pill* must this be to the *qualified* practitioners, who by-the-bye have not yet given the inhabitants of Bombay any warrant beyond their own assertions, that they are what they represent themselves to be. Until they are content to wear their diplomas on their arms, their breasts or their hats, how, let me ask them, can the public discern, whether they are diploma holders or not. I do not say *qualified*, because experience of their ability must be the test whereby to decide that, and this the Principal Inspector General has had, and has given the result of his experience in a manner most flattering to the *unqualified* practitioners.

Had the Surgeon Major of the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital been a man of their own stamp, ready to prohibit honest labour and industry, or if the Governor, all honour be to him, had been made up of red-tape, the community would have lost its most valued medical advisers. Or, to put the thing in its proper light, if the so-called *unqualified* practitioners had exacted from their patients the same amount as their fee, as the self-assumed *qualified* practitioners exact, instead of the fair, honest, man-to-man charge they now make, this opposition would never have been set on foot. So that the extent of the *qualified* philanthropy for the poor can be accurately measured by this evidence of their greed for gold, at any cost.—I am Sir, yours truly, A NON-PRACTITIONER.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE—

At St. Paul's Cathedral, by the Revd. W. K. Fletcher, Richard Grant Bowden, Esq., to Sarah Paulina, the youngest daughter of the late Major J. W. Weston, H.M. 14th Dragoons

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES—

At St. John's Church, Calcutta, on the 18th October, by the Rev. J. Richards, Lindsay Charles Daniell, Lieutenant, Bengal Army, to Elizabeth Granger, widow of the late Capt. Fearce Brett, H.M.'s Bengal Marine.

At Calcutta, on the 22nd Oct., by the Rev. J. C. Herdman of St. Andrews, R. D. Brown, of Sahibgunge, to Elizabeth Carter, eldest daughter of Alex. Moffat, Esq., Exchequer Chambers, Parliament Square, Edinburgh.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS—

At Madras, on the 25th October, the wife of Mr. J. J. Craen, of a daughter.

At Trevandrum, Travancore, on the 21st of October, the wife of A. A. Davidson, Esq., A.R.C.L., of the 4th Regt. N. I., Capt. in the Nair Brigade, of a son.

DEATHS—

At Madras, on the 23rd October, Frederick Walthew, Esq., aged 34 years.

At Royapooram on the 25th Oct., Mrs. Magdelene Barwell, aged 76 years.

At Vepery, on the 25th October, Clifford Hamilton, the second son of Alex. Smith, Esq., aged 7 years and 2 months.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS—

At Lahore, on the 25th October, the wife of G. R. Elsmie, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

At Goruckpore, on the 21st October, the wife of Captain Martin, Royal Artillery, of a son.

CALENDAR —OCTOBER—NOV. 1862.

Full Moon	Thursday	6d. 5h. 39.8m.	P.M.
Last Qr.,	Friday	14d. 11h. 1.7m.	P.M.
New Moon	Friday	21d. 11h. 5.7m.	P.M.
First Qr.	Friday	28d. 2h. 55.1m.	P.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire. Shore Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Mon.	3	Holy Well Day.	6 2	5 25	8 59	9 10	Date 31st Oct.
Tues.	4		6 3	5 24	9 25	9 47	Time—7h. 50m. 18s.
Wed.	5	Gunpowder Plot.	6 3	5 24	10 9	10 39	
Thur.	6	Leonard, C.	6 4	5 24	10 49	11 7	
Fri.	7		6 4	5 23	11 26	11 43	
Sat.	8	[Trinity.	6 5	5 23	— 0	— 16	
Sun.	9	21st Sunday after	6 5	5 23	— 33	— 48	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Monday 3rd.—Long Parliament sat. 1640.—Second Canadian Rebellion, 1838.—Prince of Wales of age

A vacancy is shortly expected in the representation of Glasgow, and Mr. Laing is spoken of as likely to be the new member.

The powers of the Rate-in-Aid act are about to be put in force in the distressed districts of the north.

A proposal has been introduced into the Confederate Congress for sending Commissioners to Washington to propose terms of peace.

The French fleet in Mexico has suffered severely from the vomito. It was believed that the French were about to attack Jalapa.

Diplomatic differences are widening between the Ottoman and Greek governments. Another insurrectionary outbreak has taken place at Nauplia.

The bill for the abolition of slavery in the Dutch West Indies passed the States General of Holland by a majority of 45 to 7.

Mazzini has appealed to the Italian people against the Italian monarchy.

The Bishop of London has declined to accept the Archbishopic of York. It is reported that the Bishop of Winchester is to be translated to York and the Bishop of Bath to Winchester.

It is expected that the Italian Chambers will reassemble in November.

It is stated that the Hanoverian government has not refused to join in the treaty of commerce with France.

The Grand Duke Constantine has opened the annual session of the Polish Council of State with a conciliatory speech.

Count Zamoyski has been ordered by the Emperor of Russia to travel in foreign countries for a certain period. He is expected to visit England immediately.

The young Queen of Portugal has arrived at Lisbon, where the public ceremony of marriage was performed by the patriarch in the church of St. Dominico.

The Prince of Wales will distribute the medals and certificates at the International Exhibition early next year.

The British Association has had a successful meeting this year at Cambridge.

A wide surface of land near Lynn has been flooded by the bursting of a sluice in the main drain on the marshland.

For two Sundays in succession violent outrages have been committed in Hyde-park by crowds of Irish Roman Catholics intent on preventing a proposed popular demonstration in favour of Garibaldi. —[Full account will appear in to-morrow's issue].

The sentence on the woman M'Lauchlan, who was found guilty of a murder at Glasgow, has been respited for further investigation.

The Lord Mayor of London has declined to take the chair at a proposed meeting for the expression of sympathy with Garibaldi, on the ground that the amnesty has rendered it unnecessary. His lordship also objects to any allusion to the French occupation of Rome.

A comprehensive convention for mutual copyright in literary and artistic property has been concluded between France and Italy.

Fresh efforts are making by Austria to effect a compromise with the Liberal party in Hungary.

There has been a very severe hurricane at Seychelles; 50 persons were known to have been killed, but it is supposed at least 100 lives were lost.

H. M. S. *Orestes* rode out the storm having dragged her anchor.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 10.

Bank and Mercantile Bills on Calcutta and Madras, 60 days' sight, 1s. 11¾d. to 2s.; 30 days' 1s. 11¾d. to 2s. 0¼d. Bombay, 2s. 0d. to 2s. 0¼d.

Five per Cent. Rupee Paper, 105½; Ditto Five-and-a-half, 112¾.

Indian Five per Cents., 109½.

Consols for Money, 93⅝ to 93⅞; Ditto Account, Nov. 6, 93⅞ to 94.

Bank of England rate of discount stands at 2 per cent.

Money Market firmer.

The Stock Markets are firm but quiet.

Produce Markets generally inactive, but prices maintained. Tea remains quiet. Silk sells at full prices. No. 3 Tsatlee 21s. per lb. Indigo quiet; 9000 chests are declared for the 14th October. Sugar very flat. Rice quiet. Saltpetre steady. Jute firmly held, but prices nominal. Cutch 27s. 6d. per cwt. Shellac is advancing.

Coffee.—Plantation Ceylon, middling, 87s. to 88s.; good middling, 89s. to 91s.; fine middling, 92s. to 94s. per cwt. Market very firm.

Linseed dull at 65s. for Calcutta, and at 71s. for Bombay; Rapeseed is quiet at 67s. for Calcutta, and at 73s. for Guzerat; market quiet.

Cocoa-nut Oil very firm at £55 for Ceylon, and at £57 10s. for Cochin.

Liverpool Cotton.—Fair New Orleans, 30½d. per lb.; fair Broach, 19¼d.; fair Dhollera, 17½d. to 17¾d. per lb. Market very firm.

Manchester Market.—Grey shirtings, 40-inch, 7lbs., 15s. per piece; 8½lbs., 18s. to 18s. 6d. Madapollams, 32-inch, 3lbs., 6s. 6d. Mule twist No. 40, good seconds, 30d. per lb. Prices firm but little doing.

EIGHT DAYS LATER NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

NEWS FROM AMERICA TO OCTOBER 8.

(*Special Telegram for the Bombay Gazette.*)

LONDON *Oct.* 18.

America Oct. 8.

Confederates defeated at Corinth, Mississippi, after two days fighting. Details are conflicting.

Great exasperation in Confederate Congress, at Lincoln's emancipation proclamation.

Fearful retaliation threatened.

Changes in French Ministry.

Thouvenel resigned. Replaced by Droyn.

Delhwy's policy retrogressive towards Italy.

Prussian Chambers dissolved.

The Lower House declared the Constitution violated.

Cotton quiet, two pence lower.

ORIENTAL INLAND STEAM COMPANY.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders was held on October 8 at the London Tavern Bishopsgate-street, for the confirmation of the special resolutions passed at the half-yearly general meeting of the company, held on the 28th day of August last, viz:—

That the future annual general meetings of the company shall be held on the 10th day of December in every year, or within 20 days thereafter; and the intermediate half-yearly general meetings of shareholders shall in future be held on the 10th day of June in every year, or within 20 days thereafter, That in all cases in which any such allotment or sale is made on an application signed by the proposed allottee or purchaser, or by his agent, undertaking to accept the shares which may be allotted or sold to him, such application shall, upon the allotment or sale being made in pursuance thereof, be deemed to be an acceptance of the said shares in accordance with this provision, and that in all cases in which a deposit or call has been paid by the allottee or purchaser upon shares so allotted or sold, such payment shall of itself constitute the party a shareholder without any such acceptance in writing as aforesaid.

Colonel Grimes presided, and having stated, in reply to a shareholder, that the dividends about to be paid, in lieu of interest, would be paid, and paid legitimately, out of profits, the resolutions were confirmed, and the proceeding terminated.

THE COURT.

It seems that the arrangements as to the keeping of the Prince of Wales's birthday are altered. It was announced that he would remain on the continent until after the 9th of November; it is now stated that he will spend the day with her Majesty at Osborn in comparative seclusion.

The Queen is expected to return to England on the 15th of this month.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LONDON AND CHINA.

An extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholedrs was held on October 8, at the head office of the Bank, 52, Threadneedle Street, City, for the purpose of selecting a director in the room of Mr. William Sollery Grey, who had resigned, and of appointing an auditor in the place of Mr. John Costerton, who had also resigned. The chair was occupied by Mr. G. G. Nicol. The chairman, said: the appointment of Sir F. J. Halliday, K.C.B., to the vacant seat at the board occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Grey had been recommended to the meeting held in May last, and had been received on that occasion with unanimous approbation. He had now to move the formal resolution giving effect to that recommendation. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Larnach and unanimously agreed to. The chairman then moved a resolution appointing Mr. J. A. Russell to the office of auditor. It would, he said, be in the recollection of shareholders that at the last meeting Mr. Casterton was elected auditor, but from circumstances which it would be unnecessary for him to enter into that gentleman had resigned the appointment soon after his election. Mr. Russell, the gentleman now proposed for election, was no stranger to them: he was the first auditor of the bank in Bombay, and no person better qualified for the office could be proposed. This resolution having also been carried the meeting separated.

SCOTLAND.

The Yelverton marriage case, which has excited European attention and to which additional interest was given by the decision of Lord Ardmillan last session, is, it is said, set down for hearing by the judges of the First Division for the 4th November.

AUSTRIA.

Fresh rumours are afloat of an effort being made by the Austrian government to come to terms with Hungary, and Count Forgach, the Hungarian Chancellor, is said to be actually engaged with the popular leaders at Pesth in endeavouring to obtain a basis of compromise.

ITALY.

On Sunday, October 5, the king signed a decree, granting an amnesty to all persons concerned in the acts and attempts which took place lately in the southern provinces of Italy, with the exception of those who deserted from the royal army.

The decree was published in the official 'Gazette' next day.

The latest accounts of Garibaldi speak of rheumatism as having been added to his afflictions. With regard to the wound in his foot, it seems that the Italian surgeons in attendance upon him consider it more serious than Professor Partridge did. At lesst one of them is of opinion that the bullet is in the foot. The patient continues to suffer great pain.

The Paris correspondent of the 'Morning Post' says that "Grribaldi will, as soon as his condition permits, visit England.

Garibaldi has issued the following address of thanks to the Swedes for their expressions of sympathy towards him in his captivity —

Varignano, October 2.

When you quit your workshops, where labour invigorates the temper of the soul, or your domestic hearths, the source of the holiest affections, and, strong in numbers, assemble to express your sentiments in public, you never think of checking your feelings. Your words and applause are for the benefit of those who suffer under momentary misfortune, or who live prostrate under the bondage of slavery. Formerly, fair people of Scandinavia, you sent me an affectionate salutation, when God gave me strength to tear the crown of thorns from the brow of our brethren of the South: and now you meet again to sustain by the moral support of your good wishes a good deed, the real unity of the Italian nation, an Italy mistress of herself. In the name of my compatriots, I return you thanks, O noble race of men. Let us all unite to extend and impose the lofty voice of affection and concord. The sword is a misdeed, as the penalty of death is an abuse, conquest an insult. Let us acquire the fruits of the earth in which we live in order to exchange them freely with others. Let us make war an anachronism and labour a hymn to the Eternal. When church bells and cannon shall have been converted into productive machines, force, disarmed, will return to the den from which it issued to the despair of man, and the dawn of happiness will whiten the horizon and spread its rays till it encircles the whole world. From the depths of my soul, then, greeting and gratitude to you, O people of Stockholm.

G. GARIBALDI.

Mazzini has addressed an appeal to the Italian people against the Italian monarchy. He declares that "the royal bullet which wounded Garibaldi has torn the last line of the contract entered into by the Republicans of Italy with monarchy." He affirms that constitutional monarchy has been everywhere, save in England, a failure, and denounces in unmeasured terms the Italian monarchy, its professions, its practices, and its results.

The Roman people do not seem to share Mazzinnis anti-monarchical views.

MANCHESTER MARKET,

OCTOBER 9.

The yarn market is reported more cheerful in feeling, and an opinion still prevails that we shall have much higher prices, but at the same time there is little disposition manifested by either buyers or sellers to do business. Prices are unaltered. Sellers are very firm, but there are few buyers. Speculators are holding for extreme prices. What little business has been done has been for consumption, and the buyers limit their purchases to immediate wants. In such cases they have to give very full rates. Some few transactions are reported in Yarns suited for Germany, but they have been confined to very small parcels. The American news tends to give firmness to this market generally, but there is no response to the feeling which at Liverpool has led to more activity and an advance in the prices of cotton. There are telegrams from Calcutta to Sept. 16th which report that yarns were ¼d. per lb. higher, but that cloths were dull and prices weaker. Of course, up to that date they had not received intelligence of the great rise which took place here from the 25th August to the 6th September. These telegrams have had no effect either on the yarn or cloth market here, neither depressing nor raising prices. The holders of cloth are exceedingly firm, but there are no buyers. The quotations are the same as last week, with no business doing for any market. Neither manufacturers nor speculators are pressing goods on the market, and we shall probably have little or no change till the arrival of the next India mail.

EAST INDIA AND COLONIAL.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE GRANTED.

Capt. J. Bafras.....Bombay 15th N. I. 6 mo.
Capt. S. J. Thorp..... ,, 3rd Euro. 6 ,,
Lieut. J. H. Lloyd ..... ,, S. Corps 3 ,,
Surgeon R. de C. Peele. ,, 6 ,,

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Capt. T. Waddington ...Bombay Staff Corps.
Lieut. W. H. Yates..... ,, 3rd N. I.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	AT
Oct. 2	Cleadon	Fentie	Deal.
3	Glendower	Hughes	Liverpool.
4	Edward Percy	Stewart	Ditto.
5	Cameronian	Sadler	Ditto.

DEPARTURE.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	FROM
Oct. 4	Salamanca	Livesay	Gravesend.

VESSEL SPOKEN WITH.

Talavera, Liverpool to Bombay, Aug. 11, lat. 7 N., long. 23 W.

LATEST ADVICES FROM INDIA.

CALCUTTA ...	Aug. 23	Received via Marseilles. Sept. 29.	Received via Southampton Oct. 2.
MADRAS	,, 29		
BOMBAY	,, 27		
BURMAH.....	,, 15		
CHINA.....	,, 10		
CEYLON	,, 18		

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

GALLE, 31*st Oct.*, 12 A.M.

THE steamer *Simla* anchored from Calcutta.

GALLE, 31*st Oct.*, 10-5 A.M.

THE steamer *Erymantha* anchored from Marseilles.

GALLE, 2*nd Oct.* 4-14 P.M.

THE steamer *Emeu* sailed for Bombay.

GALLE, 2*nd Oct.* 5 P.M.

THE steamer *Simla* sailed for Bombay.

CALCUTTA.

30*th October*, 4-15 P.M.

Government Paper Four per Cent., five Rupees and half to five Rupees and three-quarters discount

Five per Cent., four Rupees and three-quarters to five Rupees premium.

Five-and-half per Cent. eleven Rupees and three-quarters to twelve Rupees premium.

Exchange on London, first class credits, two shillings and seven-eighth pence.

Freights to London, dead weight, fifty-five to sixty shillings.

Jute and Cotton ninety-five shillings.

Seeds, ninety-five shillings nominal.

Grey Shirtings, fourteen by three-seven pounds, forty inch six rupees and twelve annas per piece.

Madapollams, thirteen by eleven-three, amounts thirty-two inch, three Rupees per piece.

Mule Twist, number forty, good seconds, eight annas and one pie per morah.

Market for Piece Goods quiet.

Market for Twist moderate business.

CHINA COMMERCIAL NEWS.

GALLE, *Nov. 1st*, 5-25 P.M.

ARRIVED, steamer *Emeu* from Hongkong, 15th October 1862.

Opium at Hongkong.—Owing to small demand and large arrivals from Calcutta three (the) market has declined, especially for Bengal drugs. *Indore* not yet arrived present quotations are:—

Patna, 675 dlrs.
Benares, 655 dlrs.
Malwa, 730 dlrs.

Opium at Shanghai 6th October,—Large clearances were made owing to all official notifications that duties would be raised twelve per chest after 23rd September, since that date business has been very languid, present quotations are:—

Patna, 555 taels.
Malwa, 585 taels.

Exchange at Hongkong, on London bank bills four shillings eight pence.

First-class Private Bills, four shillings eight pence one farthing.

India, two hundred and twenty-seven Rupees.

Exchange at Shanghai.—On London Bank Bills, six shillings three pence.

On London first-class Private Bills, six shillings three pence half penny.

Bombay three hundred and five Rupees.
Calcutta three hundred and six Rupees.

Cotton Bombay, at Canton,—Owing to shipments to England stocks are rapidly decreasing, sales none,

Export 2,000 bales. Stock 5,188 bales.

Quotations are, old good to fine, taels fifteen three to sixteen five.

Medium to good, fourteen nine to fifteen two.
Common, fourteen to fourteen eight.
New, good to fine, taels fifteen eight to seventeen.
Medium to good, fifteen three to fifteen seven.
Common, fourteen five to five two.

LATEST CHINA COMMERCIAL NEWS.

(*Special Telegram for the Bombay Gazette.*)

HONGKONG, 15*th October*.

Patna opium $670. Market dull.
Malwa opium $725 to 730. Market dull.
Bills, Rs. 227 per $100.
The steamer *Indore* not arrived yet.
The *Revier* leaves on the 18th for Calcutta.

HONGKONG, 15*th Oct.* 11 A.M.

Patna $665. Market low.

WE are informed that the appointment of Resident at Hyderabad will be kept vacant until Mr. Wingfield's return to India, when it will be offered for his acceptance.—*Lahore Chronicle, Oct.* 25.

WE understand that the Chief Justice has determined that in future a Criminal Session shall be held monthly. Hitherto an interval of six weeks has elapsed between each. This is unquestionably an important step in advance; and affords another proof of the determination of Sir Barnes Peacock to effect improvements and place the administration of justice upon a firmer and more satisfactory basis. The next Criminal Sessions will commence on the 3rd of November.—*Hurkaru, Oct.* 22.

COMMODORE LORD JOHN HAY, C.B., leaves Calcutta to-day in the steamer *Proserpine*, to join his ship, the *Odin*, at Diamond Harbour, which will go to sea to-morrow, bound for Rangoon and the other eastern ports. His Lordship, in concert with the Governor General, has completed the naval arrangements for the employment of H.M.'s ships on this side of India and the Straits, leaving the other side, the Red Sea, and the Persian Gulf, for future adjustment, we suppose, with the Bombay government. On Monday his Excellency the Governor General proceeded, accompanied by Lord John Hay, to the government dockyard at Kidderpore, which they inspected together, neither of them considering it superior to Portsmouth or Plymouth, and the Commodore expressing himself to that effect. It is the intention of the government to excavate a dock in the Kidderpore dockyard, four hundred feet in length, and of a proportionate width, which, when completed, will receive the largest ships of her Majesty's navy for repairs and cleaning, and, consequent upon the employment of the Royal navy in these seas other improvements and changes will be introduced in the government dockyard which will soon increase its efficiency, and also its appearance.—*Englishman, Oct.* 22.

WE understand that still another document in connection with the Priestley business is expected to be shortly submitted to the public in the shape of a general order from army head-quarters, commenting in authoritative language on the whole affair. What more can usefully be said in the matter in this country we are totally at a loss to conceive, as it should now be looked upon as handed over, for the time, to English public opinion, which has ere this found expression on it, as letters from England state that the first tidings of the occurrences at the United Service Club had reached home, and were already creating comment and discussion.—*Id.*

THE time is at hand for all India to receive a weekly mail from England by Bombay. Every argument is now in favour of the change. Even during the rainy season Bengal at present receives English letters as quickly as by Galle, and during eight months of the year a day sooner. Two weeks ago a locomotive crossed the Kurrumnassa which separates the jurisdictions of two Lieutenant Governors, and went along the rails as far as Benares. A month hence the line might be opened to the public, and by February as far as Mirzapore. As there is a prospect that the Bombay line to Nagpore will be open in November 1863, and the road between that and Mizapore will be most convenient for the mails till the through line to Jubbulpore is completed on both sides, three years hence, it is proposed to delay the weekly mail till the end of next rainy season. We trust this will not be done. From the beginning of the new year if a weekly mail is sent to Calcutta by Bombay it will reach the railway at Benares, and might be sent on three days earlier than by the Galle route.—*Friend of India, October* 23.

LOCAL.

WE understand that the steamer *Aratoon Apcar*, 1,480 tons, shortly expected to arrive at this port from Calcutta, has been chartered to load a full cargo for China at Rupees 32,000.

WE understand, that Mr. R. West, of the Civil Service, has been appointed to act as Deputy Secretary to Government in the Legislative Department until a permanent appointment is made in the room of Mr. L. H. Bayley, resigned.

MR. MCCOLLUM'S CIRCUS.—Before his final departure from Bombay, Professor McCollum proposes to give a few equestrian representations on the Esplanade. A very large and fashionable Tent is in course of erection, and as the talented Company intend to give only three performances, we recommend the public of Bombay to avail themselves of the present opportunity of witnessing some of the most wonderful equestrian and acrobatic exhibitions that were ever made here.

STUDENTS LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.—The monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the Hall of the Elphinstone Institution on Monday the 3rd November 1862 at 7½ o'clock P.M. There will be a ballot for the election of Messrs. Jehangir Hormusji, Gunputrao Bhaskerji, Bhowani Vishvanath Karowindeh, Uttaram Narbheram, Pitamber Nanabhai, and Anandrao Hurishankar. Paper for the evening.—"The Shenois," by Mr. Bala Mangesh Wagle, B.A. Each member has the privilege of introducing one visitor.

IT is with regret we have to announce the death of Muncherjee Jamsetjee Wadia, Esq., which melancholy event took place at his Town residence in Church Gate Street at 10 P.M., last Saturday. The deceased was the last surviving brother of the late highly respected and venerable Master Builder, Nowrojee Jamsetjee Wadia, Esq. He was engaged in conjunction with his sons in business connected with the firm of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co. He was of a gentle and retiring disposition and was esteemed by all who were acquainted with him. He was a loving husband and a kind and indulgent father. He was about 80 years of age and enjoyed remarkably good health. A few days ago he which was attacked with diarrhœa, which suddenly changed into cholera and terminated in his death. He leaves behind him two sons, Mr. Nusserwanjee and Mr. Burjorjee and a daughter to mourn his irreparable loss. It is painful to notice the melancholy fact that three of the leading members of the Lowjee or Wadia family, so well known in connexion with the prosperity of this place, have been carried off within the short space of four months.

BOMBAY MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.—The Seventh Monthly Meeting of the Directors of the Mechanics' Institute, for the year 1862-63, was held in their rooms, on Friday the 31st ultimo, at 5 P.M. There were present:—Colonel H. J. Barr, the President, in the Chair; Messrs. J. Colebrook, C. Jones, P. McArthur, R. McKenzie, and Hurrychund Sudasew (Secretary.)

The following gentlemen being duly proposed and seconded, were elected as members of the Institution.

Senior Members.—Dr. J. Hyslop; Lieutenant Coghlan; Messrs. J. C. Pearson, T. Jones, and R. Brae;

Junior Members.—Messrs. F. W. Bentley, and F. B. Girdlestone.

Withdrawn.—Mesars. Riddell, Spencer, and Bramhall.

THE SOLDIERS' MEETINGS AT COLABA.—We are glad to hear that arrangements are being made, in connection with the Soldiers "Total Abstinence Society," held in the School-room, at Colaba, for the holding of meetings weekly, on Monday evenings; at which addresses or lectures will be delivered on popular subjects by gentlemen interested in the cause. This evening the Rev. James Aitken will deliver an address on "The formation of Character." On the following Monday evening the Rev. Dr. Murray Mitchell will deliver a lecture on a popular subject. We are heartily glad to see this movement carried on with such spirit.

THE SMALL CAUSE COURT.—The sittings of the above Court were resumed on Saturday last, when Mr. Hore and Mr. Spencer presided in their respective Courts. The business brought before their Honors was totally devoid of public interest. Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee did not sit in the second Court. We were however very glad to see His Honor drop in privately on a visit to his brother Judges. Mr. Manockjee looks exceedingly well after his European trip, and we were much pleased to see him attired in the most approved Europe style; he was dressed in a black surtout coat with long skirts, which we were confidentially informed was fabricated by Stulz. The unmentionables were of most approved cut by the renowned Foulger, with neck tie of truly Parisian mould and shirt collar a la Byron. There were, as usual, many Marwarries in Court who looked aghast at the return of the worthy judge. Mr. Manockjee having taken charge, will preside in the second Court this day.

THE following Statement of the amount of Government Currency Notes in circulation, of the amount of Coin and Bullion Reserve, and Government Securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 30th September 1862:—

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Madras.	Total.
Notes in Circulation	2,43,00,000	1,52,00,000	34,00,000	4,29,00,000
Silver Coin Reserve.....	1,99,51,139	1,14,00,000	34,00,000	3,47,51,139
Silver Bullion Reserve	...	38,00,000	...	38,00,000
Government Securities.....	43,48,861	...	...	43,48,861

HENCEFORWARD all military pay-bills, for every rank and grade, with the exception we shall presently mention, will contribute to the revenue by the necessary annexation of a stamp to each. These rules seem certainly both curious and injudicious. The stamp will be the same, one anna, for all ranks and amounts of monthly pay; the Commander-in-Chief and the general officer being taxed on their large salaries, the same as the humble staff-serjeant with twenty or twenty-five rupees a month. No soldier in receipt of less than twenty rupees a month will be taxed; nor if in receipt of daily pay will be taxed, even though his monthly receipts of pay should in the aggregate be over that sum. This matter has not been well arranged, for if the lower grades and smaller rates of pay are to be taxed as above stated, the higher ranks and the large salaries might well have been made to contribute in an increasing ratio to the revenue. Surely, if a serjeant with perhaps a large family can bear to contribute an anna a month to the exchequer out of his pay of some thirty or forty rupees, the higher grades could well bear a graduated scale of stamps, ascending to, say, one rupee on the pay-bills of general officers. Such a mode of taxing military bills would really raise a considerable revenue, and fulfil at the same time what ought to be the primary object of all taxation —to raise as much money as possible with the least possible amount of pressure and irritation to the taxpayers. Although, as a general rule, averse to bringing the pressure of taxation on the military service, especially on the lower grades, we by no means object to the present light and wide-spread impost, except inasmuch as we think its general application at a *minimum* ratio unwise, and that when such a tax was determined on it ought to have been made as productive as possible by making it press equally or at least in an ascending scale, on all ranks. This can yet be done, and the matter should be considered with a view to abandoning the dead-level system, and affixing higher stamps to the larger salaries.—*Englishman, Oct.* 22.

PRICES THAT WILL BE CHARGED BY THE BUTCHERS FOR MEAT FROM 1ST TO 15TH NOVEMBER 1862.

			Rs.	a.	p.
BEEF.					
Prime Pieces, 1st sort	4 to	5 lbs.	1	0	0
,, ,, 2nd ,, ...	6	,,	1	0	0
Briskets and Rounds 1st sort	6 to	8 ,,	1	0	0
,, ,, 2nd ,, ...	8 to	9 ,,	1	0	0
Meat for Soup.....	12	,,	1	0	0
Chhina (large or small) each			0	4	0
Tongues, Fresh			0	3	0
,, Salt			0	6	0
Sues (Kidney part)	1	,,	0	5	0
,, Other	1	,,	0	4	0
VEAL (LARGE OR SMALL).					
Hind Quarter 1st sort	4	,,	1	0	0
Fore ,, ,, ...	4	,,	1	0	0
Hind ,, 2nd sort	3	,,	1	0	0
Fore ,, ,, ...	5	,,	1	0	0
Head.....			1	4	0
Feet			0	4	0
Liver & Heart.....			0	2	0
MUTTON (GRAM FED).					
Saddle	1	,,	0	6	0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck.....	1	,,	0	5	0
Breast	1	,,	0	3	0
Suet	1	,,	0	4	0
Head.....			0	2	0
MUTTON (FIRST SORT.)					
Saddle	1	,,	0	4	0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck.....	1	,,	0	4	0
Breast	1	,,	0	2	0
Liver and Heart			0	2	0
Head.....			0	2	0
MUTTON (SECOND SORT).					
Saddle	1	,,	0	3	0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck.....	1	,,	0	3	0
Breast	1	,,	0	2	0
Liver and Heart.....			0	2	0
KID (SMALL).					
Hind Quarter 1st sort.....	3½	,,	1	0	0
Fore ,, ,, ...	3½	,,	1	0	0
Hind ,, 2nd ,, ...	4	,,	1	0	0
Fore ,, ,, ...	4	,,	1	0	0
Head, Feet, Liver, and Heart			0	3	0
KID (LARGE)					
Hind Quarter 1st sort.....	4	,,	1	0	0
Fore ,, ,, ...	4	,,	1	0	0
Hind ,, 2nd sort.....	5	,,	1	0	0
Fore ,, ,, ...	5	,,	1	0	0
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart.....			0	4	0
PORK (FRESH AND SALT).					
Pork Fresh	6½	,,	1	0	0
Pork Salt (Country)	6½	,,	1	0	0
Pig (Hoaster)			2	0	0
Pig's Head	12	,,	1	0	0
Sausages	4	,,	1	0	0

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—SATURDAY, 1ST NOV.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

UNSTAMPED HOONDEE.—Luckmeechund, Moonim o Chooneelall Dulchsram, was charged with having received payment of a hoondee insufficiently stamped, contrary to Section 3 of Act X of 1862.

Eshwuntrao Bulwunt, a stamp vendor, said,—I seized this hoondee for Rs. 50 after it had been paid. It was stamped with half an anna stamp and ought to have had one anna stamp. It is stamped with a postage stamp instead of a hoondees tamp. I am authorised by Mr. Showell, Collector, under authority of Government to prosecute.

Damoder Byrodun said,—I am in the service of one Crustnaram. I paid defendant Rs. 50 on this hoondee. It was not stamped, but afterwards defendant put this stamp on it.

Defendant said he had made the mistake and asked to be forgiven.

His Worship fined the defendant five Rupees; half of the fine to be paid to the informant.

SELLING LIQUOR WITHOUT LICENSE.—A Hindoo woman named Bhaggirtee was charged by a Police Constable with selling liquor without a license. It appeared that the woman kept a quantity of toddy liquor in her house, and vended it in the night to a number of customers who frequented her place for the purpose. In consequence of information given to the Constable, he stationed himself outside her house at seven in the evening and saw a Hindoo purchase a bottle of liquor for four annas. As soon as the money was handed to the defendant the Constable seized her, together with the bottle.

Defendant was found guilty and fined five Rupees.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.—SATURDAY, 1ST NOV (BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

HOUSEBREAKING.—Jannoo Crustna, Assudlall Nuthoomul and Gopall Kalkadass were charged with housebreaking and theft of a quantity of jewellery and Government notes, in a building used as a human dwelling. This case has been before the Court since the 24th September and was finally disposed of on the 30th ultimo.

Gungaram Ootumdand, an opium broker, stated, that he was acquainted with the two first prisoners. Jannoo Crustna had been in his service as a domestic servant for the last four months, but he only knew him by the name of Rama. The prisoner Assudlall was a Brahmin and a countryman of the prosecutor's, and he knew him from having seen him perform in the Hindoo Drama during the holidays. On the 21st September at about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, he went with his wife and child to dine at the house of his master and the prisoner Jannoo accompanied him for the purpose of taking care of his child. On leaving home witness secured the doors of his rooms with padlocks, the keys of which his wife took with her. At about 6 o'clock in the evening the wife and child of witness, with the prisoner Jannoo left for the purpose of returning home, witness remained behind. In about ten minutes afterwards the prisoner returned, and in consequence of what he said witness returned home with him. He found his wife in the front room crying, and two boxes which he kept in that room were found open and a portion of their contents scattered about the floor. When he left the house those boxes were secured with fixed locks. He found that they had been forced open with some instruments. On examining the contents of the boxes, he missed the jewels, Government currency notes for Rs. 500, Rs. 50 in cash, and other articles enumerated in the list. He saw all the articles of jewellery and money in the boxes just before he left. On the floor of the front room the small boxes from which the ornaments had been taken were found, also a spike and the padlock which had secured the door of the front room, and which was broken. The two boxes which were broken open exhibited marks of violence apparently made with the spike produced. On having ascertained the amount of his loss, witness went to the Mombadavi chowkey and reported the circumstance to the police. Two or three policemen then returned with prosecutor to the premises, examined them, and made enquiries. They arrested the prisoner Jannoo as he was suspected. Prosecutor also suspected the prisoner, Assudlall, as having been concerned in the theft, he was suspected because he had been frequently seen conversing with the other prisoner. Witness then went with the police in search for Assudlall and found him, at about 9 o'clock at night, in the verandah of a house in Shaik Memon street, he was arrested by the police. Witness had also seen a Brahmin named Gopall Kalkadass talking with the first prisoner, he suspected him also. On the following morning accompanied by the police witness went to the house were the third prisoner occupied a room, kept by a goldsmith in the Kalbadavi road, but at that time the prisoner was not there, although some of his clothes were. On searching the place two ingots of silver (produced) were discovered and in consequence of what the goldsmith said they were kept possession of as being the produce of the ornaments stolen. Subsequently, on the 25th of September, witness went with the police to a house in Goombawarree, where the prisoner Gopall was found in an inner room of a house there from whence he was taken to the chowkey. On the occasion of witness going out with his wife and child on the occasion previously referred to, the prisoner Jannoo did not go upstairs but remained below in the shop, that prisoner was told to go home about half an hour afterwards, and to take care of the house, he then left for that purpose. The twelve silver rings mentioned in the list weighed about 36 tolas and the silver armlet referred to weighed about twelve tolas, together about 48 tolas. The two ingots produced weighed forty-seven and a half tolas; the value of the whole of the articles stolen was Rs. 638.

Vulloo Ramchund, a goldsmith, stated that, the prisoner Assudlall and Gopall gave him twelve silver toe rings and a silver armlet, which they told him to melt into ingots, when he immediately put them into crucibles and melted them. From the molten silver the two ingots produced were made. The prisoners promised to give him a rupee for his trouble. They then went away leaving the ingots behind them. Gopall said that he would call for them the next morning and pay the rupee. On the following morning the prosecutor with the police came to witness' house and enquired for Gopall and in consequence of enquires they made of witness he took from his box the two ingots of silver and gave them to the police.

His Worship discharged Jannoo Crustna and committed the other two prisoners for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY GERMANS.—Jacob Greenburg Joora Amerow, Lyon Wiseman and Manuel Moses, Germans of an equivocal character, were charged with being drunk and behaving disorderly in the Girgaum back road, on the 31st ultimo.

Police Daffadar Dhondoo Manajee deposed, that on the evening of Friday last at about half past 7 o'clock, as he was on duty in the Girgaum back road he saw prisoners who were shouting out and disputing in their own language. They were all drunk and behaving themselves in a most disgraceful and disorderly manner. The first two were fighting together, and when witness attempted to arrest them the other two prisoners resisted him. Subsequently they were all arrested. They were known to be "pimps" to the European (German) prostitutes in the neighbourhood of the Girgaum back road. Witness knew them well, they were disorderly characters.

Police Sepoy No. 159 corroborated the testimony of the previous witness.

The prisoners Wiseman and Moses denied the charge and called.—

Mr. James Brown, Police Constable, who said that he did not know the second and third defendants; but he did know the other two. On the night in question between 7 and 8 o'clock, he was called to the Girgaum back road, and when he went there he saw all the defendants in the custody of the Police. They were resisting all they could. He did not notice whether the third defendant was drunk, the fourth defendant appeared to be so. They were all conducting themselves in a disorderly manner in resisting the police.

His Worship convicted the whole of them and fined the first two ten rupees each; and the other two five rupees each.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

Saturday, 1st November 1862.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE COUCH).

Navulram Ambadut vs. Ally Mahmed Ahmed and Ismael Sullaman.

Mr. Bayley, instructed by Mr. Cumroodin, appeared for the plaintiff. The learned counsel stated that the plaintiff sought to recover Rs. 552-14 being the amount of a judgment recovered against the defendants in the Small Cause Court. By the Small Cause Court Act (No. 9 of 1850) the judgment was final and conclusive. The defendants had no personal property, and plaintiff was unable to obtain satisfaction except by attaching their landed property which they were said to possess.

The defendants, who appeared in person, did not dispute the debt; the second defendant alleged that he had stood surety for the first defendant, and that each of them was possessed of a house. The first defendant, however, denied having any landed property.

The learned Judge said, that as the defendants did not dispute the facts and as the amount had not been paid, he would enter verdict for plaintiff for the amount with interest at the rate of six per cent. from the date of judgment in the Small Cause Court. Costs of this suit allowed.

HIGH COURT—APPELLATE SIDE.

The following cases are set down for hearing in the High Court, Appellate Side, Civil Jurisdiction, this day the 3rd instant:—

Special Appeal No. 291 of 1861—Sholapoor—Vit

The number of Europeans with small incomes residing in India is greatly increasing. This increase is gradually absorbing the available staff of servants who are limited in number; there being comparatively few among the natives who are at the same time willing to enter into service with Europeans, and able to discharge the required duties. The servants are therefore more independent in position, and less in fear of the consequences of dismissal.

Nothing is more remarkable than the difference of treatment which Englishmen of small means receive from natives, compared with that which will be shown by these same native individuals to men of high position and authority. Great men, accustomed to much servility from their dependents, are perhaps not quite aware of the insolence which those dependents, and others of their class, will exhibit towards Europeans who are less advantageously circumstanced; amounting to downright ill-treatment and neglect, or even cruelty, when opportunity occurs. A native servant in a large establishment will take very great pains, and put up with some inconvenience, to keep a place which is probably valuable to him much beyond the amount of his nominal pay; whereas in the service of a poor man there is not the same influence to compel him to attend to his duties, and he not unfrequently neglects them. No man can be more attentive than the native of India, when in a service in which economy is not very strictly regarded, and when consequently a trickling stream of pious is perpetually winding its way into his pockets. But a large number of Europeans of the present day are obliged to observe a somewhat rigid economy in their expenditure; and the zeal of their household attendants is usually found to display a lamentable diminution accordingly.

Added to this, we have in Poona, and probably elsewhere, an increasing difficulty arising from the fact that the available domestic servants are not generally natives of this part of the country (who do not show much liking for European service) but foreigners—Mahrattees, Portuguese, Mahometans, and the like—the number of whom does not increase so fast as the wants of our community require. And of those indigenous castes whom we do employ—dhobies, bheesties, and sweepers—the number is in the same way insufficient. This acts in two ways. The work is not properly done; and the employers have to put up with some annoyance and disrespect. We are not complaining of the conduct of the servants, in making these remarks, but of the circumstances in which we are placed. It is the whole only natural that they should act as they do; and we have merely been stating the difficulties of the case, in order to consider whether any remedy can be applied. And it is evident that if there is any, it must be found in some measures to be taken in concert, as well as in others that must be taken separately, in each household by itself.

We are not going to advocate the employment of a smaller number of servants, as a remedy for the evil; much less further economy in paying them. On the contrary, we are inclined to think that with a view to comfort, economy should be tried as much as possible in every other direction rather than this.

There are very numerous calls on a limited income in this country, and it is not so easy to point out any mode of economising which has not been thought of. But if there is one which perhaps would admit of further extension than any other, it is furniture. There really is no occasion for expensive furniture made on European models. Some expense is involved in keeping it clean and in repair, and considerable expense in purchasing or hiring it. Again, while it is most important that houses should be chosen which are in healthy situations, and built with reference to climate, they are perhaps sometimes unnecessarily large. Economy in these particulars would very likely be found to involve no injury to comfort at all, but rather an increase of it; where as the results of screwing servants, however necessary the process, are frequently most disastrous to everything like peace and quiet. There is no economy which it would not be better policy to practise.

Idle and superfluous servants should of course not be entertained; but it is not less important that they should not have too much to do. Wages should not be kept down too low; and the commission on articles purchased by their means, which they are accustomed to look upon as natural right, should not be grudged, when it is not excessive in amount. We must make it worth their while to serve us.

It will be observed perhaps that such measures if carried out to such an extent as to lead to the employment of a large number of servants, will rather aggravate than relieve the evil, which we have shown to arise in great measure from the small number of available hands from whom to choose. And here comes in the necessity for some united action. The persons interested should in some way combine to take measures to increase the staff of servants, by inviting others from a distance (not necessarily a great distance) and supporting and employing them when they come. We live in the midst of a thinly populated district, which cannot supply the hands we require; our numbers increase, and it is not unreasonable that we should take some measures to supply ourselves with what is after all one of the first necessaries of life. It is of no use asking government to help us; for the very nature of the difficulty is such that government cannot interfere without seeming to make a tyrannical exertion of power. Moreover the great government officials, for a reason already mentioned, are not in a position to feel the full force of the evil: having themselves the pick and choice of all the best servants, and a certainty of the most attentive treatment from them. We must act for ourselves. We recommend the subject to the consideration of our readers, and should be grateful for any suggestion bearing on the question.

It is not necessary perhaps to allude to the obvious policy of kind and considerate treatment of servants; a course of proceeding in the efficacy of which he have great confidence. It is not very easy to practise; certainly, requiring undoubtedly much command of temper. But patience will in the end prevail, and there is no man, however ignorant and prejudiced, who will not be influenced sooner or later by experience of kindness from his employer. Without determined patience, a succession of small quarrels is liable to arise, resulting in a sort of habitual resentment on both sides, entirely fatal to comfort. Not less fatal to comfort are frequent changes of servants. There is no comparison between the ease and facility of living with an old and a new servant; and the advantages of a prolonged understanding and agreement together are worth purchasing at a considerable sacrifice of patience and of pice.

TRAVELLERS IN CASHMERE.

(From the Lahore Chronicle.)

The Maharaja of Cashmere deserves great credit, and every possible acknowledgement, for his readiness to meet the wants and wishes of European travellers and visitors in his territories. The houses which Goolab Singh built in Srinagur for their accommodation, he still keeps in the same purpose, maintains in tolerable repair, and he is said to intend to build better ones higher up the river in addition to, or more probably in substitution of, those now existing. It is no doubt true that the architecture of the latter is somewhat capable of improvement, nor less that it would be a great boon to all concerned if the bank on which they stand were raised slightly, and strengthened by stones, as in that case the rapid rise to which the Jhelum is subject during the summer months, would not produce so much inconvenience and danger as was produced, for instance, during the present year. But still, the Maharaja, sovereign as he is of a very extensive dominion, has other things to occupy his attention than the comfort and convenience of a few travellers. It is enough that he employs a very considerable staff of officers and men whose sole duty it seems to be to look after the well-being of the European visitor. A great matter it is for the latter that he obtains his letters and papers, daily with the greatest regularity, and that gratuitously: they arrive by two different routes. Considering the difficulties which have to be surmounted, it is a subject of surprise and congratulation that so few accidents happened to daks on this arduous mountain-tracks. During the present season only two accidents are known to have happened to daks bound for Srinagur. One from Murree with its carrier was carried off by a swollen mountain-torrent and entirely lost; and another from Scalkote, was after a similar accident recovered in a damaged state. Whether all letters from Srinagur and other places in Cashmere have reached their respective destination "from China to Peru," it would not be easy to tell; that the vast majority have done so, of that there can be little doubt.

There are other small attentions paid to the European visitors, which when the latter were but few in number, may have been of little account, but are almost becoming a tax *now*, when the applications to visit Cashmere amount to not much less than four hundred during the season.

This large and increasing number of visitors, however imposes a hardship on certain of the poorer subjects of His Highness, which it may perhaps only be necessary to bring prominently to his notice to see it redressed to a greater or less extent. It is well known that the Maharaja, not content with furthering the objects of tourists in Cashmere proper, has had erected "staging bungalows" on the different routes leading into the Valley. These are erected by village architects in village style, and are thus attended by various drawbacks, not the least of which perhaps is that they are usually open to the South, and the principal room being nothing but an open verandah, they are during the summer months, more sunny than pleasant. Still they do afford a shelter often more welcome than that of a small tent, and always available, if the traveller arrives before his luggage. What is of more importance is, that to each of these stopping places is attached a chowkidar or "Kotwal" whose duty it is to assist the travellers towards obtaining supplies and carriage. This duty is usually well discharged during the months from May until the middle of September. Coolies can be had, who though by no means over willing at any time to make a hill march of from 15 to 20 miles with a load, yet submit to the necessity, and seem to be glad enough to obtain their wages at the end of the journey, that being with many the first occasion on which they see a silver coin.

It is however, quite different during the autumn. Generally speaking, and without going into minute statistics, it may be said that on any one of the routes, those whose journeys to Cashmere were spread over a space of more than four months, all rush back to the plains in about the space of six weeks. This makes an abnormally lively traffic for the regions traversed, scarcely populated as they are at best. These traffic too takes place at the only busy season of the year, the time for harvesting maize and the crop of the country, rice. The result is the coolies become extremely scarce, and the weary traveller arrives repeatedly at a "bungalow" to find that the person in charge having furnished the last available man to some previous traveller, has run away, and the bunya who is to furnish the supplies has also decamped. Here is a fine prospect. Nobody seems to know how far off the next village may be at any rate, the coolies say they are *mur gaya*, and can't go a step further. All the servants lie down hungry that night, and how are coolies to be had to-morrow? The traveller is advised not to pay as yet, those whom he has brought with him from the last stage, and to ask them to come on with him to-morrow a few miles further: they shall have double pay, or even more. The coolies most likely on this proposal, sit down sadly, silently, sulkily,—only to run away as soon as your back is turned, leaving behind willingly their hard-earned pittance rather than be taken away still further from their fields. Such is not the exception in certain places, but the rule, at all events, in October. The traveller, after much annoyance and more delay, no doubt does get on, but let it not be asked at what expenditure of "Zulm" through the Maharaja's sepoy who is attached to his camp. This is very sad. For men and cattle to be pressed into such service is a practice perhaps not quite unknown under a more civilized government: but then, what the exigencies of military, or any public service may justify, can scarcely be a plea for tyranny when a person is merely on a tour for pleasure. The traveller himself in such cases can hardly help the misery of which he is the innocent cause. The existence of these "bungalows" and the general ease with which he proceeded on his upward journey prevented his imagining that he would meet with such difficulties on his return, and he has not provided for them. The remedy, however, lies with the Maharaja, if it be true that he has some regard for the welfare of his subjects. Let him, during those six weeks from the middle of September until the end of October, place mules or baggage ponies on the roads travelled by Europeans, for the conveyance of their baggage. He has thousands of them, and it could cause no great inconvenience to divert for such a short time a few (comparatively) say of those vast numbers on the road to Gilgit. Travellers would be most willing to pay a very decent rate of hire, and it would not prove a losing speculation to the Maharaja, a consideration undoubtedly to this great trader, who with the emperor Augustus holds that *Lucri bonus est odor et requalibet.*

If the employment of his own animals should lead the Maharaja to improve the roads, he would then be giving still further evidence of his desire to assimilate his own government to that of more civilised powers.

CHAPLAINS AND NATIVE LANGUAGES.

(From the Madras Times, Oct. 27.)

While the civilized portion of mankind are so divided in their opinions about the commonest things, that, even in this advanced age of the world, there is no unanimous conviction as to what we ought to eat, or what we may with propriety drink; when we find a considerable class of persons, calling themselves "*vegetarians*," who look upon all the evil passions of man as due to his feeding upon flesh, and who can seriously bring themselves to believe that a strictly vegetable diet is the panacea for all ills moral and physical; while others repudiating even the moderate use of wine or other fermented liquors, take their stand, under the banners of tee-totalism and reject with horror some of the best gifts of Providence; when we see whigs, tories, radicals and conservatives, all jumbled together on the floor of our National Legislative assembly, and all equally convinced of their own special patriotism and of the only soundness as of their own particular principles of government, we cease to wonder at the many fancies which, like butterflies, assuming all the colours of the rainbow, flit about hither and thither and by their very variety, amuse and enliven us though they may not add much to our stock of knowledge. We come to the conclusion, arrived at long ago by those keen observers to whom we owe our best sayings, that opinions are as various as men themselves.

These somewhat homely ideas occurred to us on reading some remarks in a recent issue of our contemporary the *Examiner* on the late order of Government granting rewards to Chaplains for proficiency in native languages. Our contemporary not only expresses his entire disapproval of the order, the object sought to be attained by this measure is by no means apparent," but he severely condemns the whole class, including them all in the following sweeping condemnation." "It is currently believed that most Chaplains do little enough for what they receive. There is a general dissatisfaction with the manner in which they perform their duties. As a body they do not at all come up to the standard of what pastors should be. Perfectly contented with a perfunctory performance of their duties their leisure is not unfrequently spent in the society of the rich and the great, while the *cacoethes scribendi* for newspapers is fast spreading among a great number of them." From the Chaplains our contemporary rushes sword in hand at the Missionaries—accuses of neglecting their duties, of eagerly taking possession of the Chaplain's pulpit for the purpose of seeking popularity, and calls upon Societies at home to look to this matter and hints that the immense funds yearly expended on Missions to the heathen might be better administered. That no human institution has arrived at perfection we are willing to admit, and upon this principle it may be quite true that our best efforts should be used to maintain and improve those which we have; but we cannot acknowledge the justice of the *Examiner's* remarks to Chaplains or Missionaries in general. The latter have been and are doing good and zealous work. The Report of the Madras Branch of the Christian Vernacular Education Society for 1861-62 just published show much good work has been done. In Calcutta 35,048 publications containing 703,560 pages were printed in *Bengalee*; at Cuttack a monthly illustrated Magazine was commenced in *Oria*; at Loodhiana a *Punjabee* primer was printed for the Seikhs, and another work of similar character in *Pushtu* was lithographed at Peshawar for the Afghans. In Bombay 22,250 publications containing 772,500 pages were published in *Marathee*, and since the beginning of the year a periodical for the young has been printed at Surat in *Gujarattee*. In Ceylon 72,250 publications containing 1,015,750 pages were printed in *Singhalese*." Periodicals are in constant circulation. The "Dnyanpakari" or Friend of the Country edited by the Rev. F. Baylis has a monthly circulation of 1,206 copies. It contains articles on all sorts of useful information, secular and religious. "The Mission School Magazine" published in North Tinnevelly and edited by the Rev. W. T. Satthianadan. The Canarese Magazine, "Arunondaya" or Dawn of day edited by the Rev. B. Rice has a circulation of 570 copies. Speaking of the circulation of this Magazine, Mr. Rice congratulates himself on the fact that "the subscribers are nearly all among the influential classes, whom our tracts have never reached. I feel quite delighted to think that when writing in the *Arunondaya* I am speaking to leading minds among the natives throughout the whole Canarese country. I have long wished for such an opportunity of saying what I think *might* be said to them on many subjects."

The Telugu Magazine "Aitanadi" or the Third Adviser is edited by the Revd. J. Sharkey and has a circulation of 225. All these efforts of Missions are excellent and calculated, to produce lasting benefit among the people. Preaching and itinerating are not neglected, but the good effect of a pure and useful vernacular literature can scarcely be over-rated. and the labor of such an undertaking must be known to be thoroughly appreciated. "The Society's Lists now contain 110 publications in 13 languages. Besides school books they include illustrated monthly periodicals in eight languages and works on the evidences of Christianity, Commentaries on the Gospels, Bible dictionaries, &c. which will be useful to upwards of 1,000 Missions Native Agents. Since the formation of the Society 706,021 publications containing 29,720,260 pages have been printed." And all this since the year 1858. With such a statement it is sufficiently clear that the Missionaries have not been idle and, what is more, they seem to us to have hit upon the right track; seed sown in this way cannot but fructify in time, however slow the growth may be. The grand stronghold of Idolatry is ignorance. This the Missionary is now assailing on the scientific principles of attack, he is making his approaches in proper form by sap and mine, and having once lodged his explosions will in due time level the ancient battlements of superstition and demont-worship with the ground. The existing vernacular literature of India is of the worst description. As stated by the Calcutta Review "gross obscenity, dark superstition and extravagant and horrible marvellousness and frequent reference to idolatry, from the principal ingredients, which alone can render a book palatable to the popular taste of Bengal." We are not at all prepared to admit the remarks of our contemporary regarding the superior efforts of our Roman Catholic brethren. We gladly admit the zeal and self-denial and usefulness of the Roman Catholic Clergy but any controversy on such a subject appears to us very unseemly. In regard to the Protestant Chaplains we believe his remarks to be in the highest degree unjust, and we need not go beyond the Presidency to point out a state of things which is quite at variance with his assertions.

In regard to the recent order granting Chaplains the same allowance for proficiency in native languages as that accorded to Military Officers we heartily approve of it so far as it goes. The pecuniary temptation is in itself "Nil." One hundred and eighty rupees for the study of a language is not sufficient to tempt any Gentleman to undertake so much labor; but as an expression of the desire of Government, that our clergy should endeavour to qualify themselves for carrying on verbad intercourse with the inhabitants of India, it has muchl significance and should we think be sufficient to effect the desired result. We presume very few will deny the advantage, to any Englishman in India, of being able to converse fully in their own language, with the natives of this country. It not only gives him a feeling of independence and comfort but increases very materially the respect with which he is regarded by natives of all classes. For Chaplains especially, who are the representatives of our religion, the capability of conversing freely in some vernacular language is of the greatest importance. They should be accessible to all classes, and be able to give a reason, intelligible to all, for the faith that is in them. We believe the spare time, of which every one under the sun a portion, could not be better employed than in acquiring fluency and facility of expression in one or more native languages. Government has now given its Chaplains the hint, and we doubt not it will be speedily acted on to their own satisfaction and to the ultimate benefit of all those of the native community who may hereafter come within their influence.

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